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NOTICES OF MEETINGS!

PHARMACEUTICAL MEETING, Tuesday Afternoon, December 21, 1897, at 3 o'clock, in the College Museum, 145 N. Tenth St., Philadelphia.

SOCIAL MEETING, Tuesday **Evening,** December 21, 1897, 8 o'clock, at 145 N. Tenth St., Philadelphia. Dr. J. Madison Taylor will speak upon the subject of "The Diet of Young Children," a subject upon which pharmacists are often called upon for information. Representatives from the Mt. Vernon Institute of Elocution and Languages will also be present.

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING, Thursday Afternoon, February 3, 1898, 3.30 o'clock, at 145 N. Tenth St., Philadelphia.

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FRANCIS E. STEWART.

Francis Edward Stewart, who has recently joined the scientific and literary department of Merck & Co., of New York City, was born at Albion, Orleans County, New York, September 13, 1853, and is the son of Jonathan Severance Stewart and Ada Erie Nichoson. His father's family belong to the Perthshire branch of the Scottish Stewarts. Governor Robert Morris Stewart, of Missouri, was a brother of his father. His mother was a daughter of Dr. O. Nichoson, of Albion (descended from a British Army officer killed in the battle of Bunker Hill, whose name was probably Nicholson), and descendant of the Robinson, Fay, Mathews, and Morris families, of Vermont. David Mathews, his great, great grandfather, built the famous "State Line House," located between New York and Vermont, at the intersection of Rensselaer, Washington and Bennington Counties, and the town lines of White Creek, Hoosic, Shaftsbury and Bennington.

Dr. Stewart graduated at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, Class of 1876, as a pupil of H. C. Blair's Sons, of Philadelphia, and from the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, in 1879, as a pupil of Dr. F. V. Green, of the United States Navy. His inaugural thesis at the latter institution, which received first honorable mention, and a subsequent paper introducing *Sanguis Bovinus Exiccatus* (dried bullocks' blood) attracted the notice of the house of Parke, Davis & Co., manufacturing pharmacists, of Detroit, and he accepted an engagement with this corporation in 1879, which

resulted in the establishment of a scientific department of experts, represented by a "Working Bulletin System for the Collective Investigation of Drugs." This system, which was devised by Dr. Stewart, resulted in the publication of "The Pharmacology of the Newer Materia Medica," a book of 1,300 pages.

Dr. Stewart was for some time associate editor of the *Therapeutic Gazette*, published by Geo. S. Davis, of Detroit. By adopting a plan of his devising, that journal became the leading periodical of therapeutics in the English language. During the six years in which he was connected with the work above referred to, Dr. Stewart made his home in New York City. Here he was a member of the Hospital Committee of the State Charities Aid Society, chairman of a Committee of the same on Almshouses of the county of New York, one of the incorporators and physician of the Loan Relief Association, and a member of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

From New York he returned to Philadelphia in connection with the *Therapeutic Gazette*, and became demonstrator and lecturer on Materia Medica and Pharmacy at Jefferson Medical College and the Medico-Chirurgical College; also demonstrator of Pharmacy at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, and Quiz Master in Chemistry and Theoretical Pharmacy at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and later Professor of Pharmacy in the Powers College of Pharmacy. His residence at

FRANCIS E. STEWART.

that time was Wilmington, Delaware, near Philadelphia, where he practised medicine seven years, was a prominent member of the State Medical and Pharmaceutical Societies, and electrician of the Delaware Hospital. He was also a member of the Judicial Council of the Ninth International Medical Congress, and a member from Delaware of the Convention for Revision of the United States Pharmacopœia of 1890. For many years he has been a member of the American Medical Association, and for some time one of its officers, is a member of the American Public Health Association, a member of the Masonic fraternity, and was also appointed one of the officers of the first Pan-American Medical Congress, which position he resigned.

In 1886 he was interested in original research at the University of Pennsylvania, and Assistant Demonstrator of Therapeutics. Associated with Prof. H. C. Wood, he did the laboratory experimental work that introduced hydrobromate of hyoscine. Further work in the laboratory on food-stuffs brought him in contact with the celebrated expert, Alphonse Biardot, of Paris, France, for many years in charge of the palace of the King of Greece, at Athens. In association with this gentleman and his sons, he was instrumental in founding and building up the large business of the Franco-American Food Company, whose soups are now so familiar to the American public. Of this corporation he is the Secretary. Dr. Stewart is a well-known author. His "Compend on Pharmacy" is now in the fifth edition. A number of his "Working Bulletins" have reached a large circulation. His many papers before various societies have been favorably received. In 1891 the National Medical Association sent a memorial to Congress asking that body to carry out the provisions of the paper read by him, entitled: "The Working Bulletin System, National Pharmacological Association, National Laboratory, and a Proposed Investigation of the Materia Medica of the World, under the Auspices of the Government of the United States."

In this connection he studied up the laws of patents and trade-marks, and clearly shows in his paper the unethical, unscientific and illegal nature of the so-called patent or proprietary medicine business. He is an acknowledged authority in this branch of law, and his paper before the Congressional Committee on Patents resulted in convincing that body as to the correctness of his position. As a physician, Dr. Stewart has been eminently successful, numbering among his patients at Cape May Point, during the summer season, the family of President Harrison and that of Postmaster-General Wanamaker; while at Wilmington, his list contained the names of Ambassador Thomas F. Bayard and many other prominent persons.

In 1892 Dr. Stewart accepted a place on the staff of the Glen Springs Sanitarium, Watkins, N. Y., resigning the same in 1894, to take charge of the scientific Department of Frederick Stearns & Co., Detroit, Mich. Here he edited the *New Idea*, published by that house as its official organ since 1876; and in 1897 he founded the *Pharmacologist*, a journal devoted to the science of drugs, and published by F. K. Stearns. In addition to editing the above-mentioned journals, he became the joint author, with Prof. J. O. Schloterbeck, Ph.D., of the University of Michigan, of several monographs on drugs, notably one on Kola, and another on Oxyhæmaglobin and allied products.

For the last two years Dr. Stewart has been chairman of the Special Committee

on National Legislation of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and during the year just passed chairman also of the delegation sent by that society to the Section on Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Therapeutics of the American Medical Association. He has been connected with that section since its inception, as secretary, chairman, or member of the Executive Committee.

Editorials.

THE DECEMBER SOCIAL MEETING.

Some years ago it was a startling fact that probably one-fifth of all the children born into the world died before they reached the age of five years. This condition of affairs was rendered possible partly by the inheritance of weak physical frames, partly by bad hygienic surroundings, and largely by the unwise character of nutrition given child and mother, due to an imperfect knowledge of the true biological and chemical nature of the nutritive processes of cellular tissues. Within recent years physiological chemistry has made rapid strides forward, especially along the line of the chemistry of nutrition, and with this advance has come a decided lowering of this relatively enormous death rate.

It is important that pharmacists should inform themselves regarding the nature of foodstuffs, both natural and artificial, for they are often consulted by their customers on these topics. Hence, it is with especial pleasure that the Committee on Social Meetings of the Alumni Association of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy announce that at the next social meeting, to be held at 145 North Tenth Street, on Tuesday evening, December 21, 1897, at 8 o'clock, Dr. J. Madison Taylor will lecture upon the subject of "Diet for Young Children." Dr. Taylor has had wide experience in this line, and his address will be full of valuable and authoritative information. Further, the pupils of the Mt. Vernon Institute of Elocution and Languages, of this city, will be present, and add to the interest of the occasion. We ask a large attendance on the part of all pharmacists who can be present, and their friends.

THE TRADE-MARK ABUSE.

No one in medical or pharmaceutical service can help observing the radical change in the medical practice of recent years. The extraordinary development of synthetical chemistry has exerted a profound influence upon it. Under the leadership of the German school there has been wrought a silent revolution. Legions of new organic compounds have been synthetized by chemists, opening up vast possibilities of therapeutical application. The organic chemist of to-day does not wait for the medical man to state his wants—he creates wants for him, and then fairly bombards him with discoveries of new organic compounds having rare and marvellous virtues—in his opinion. The manufacturing chemist

grinds out new remedies more rapidly than the physician can find applications for them in daily practice. That a reaction to the older remedies will come—and at a no distant day—seems fairly reasonable to believe.

Practically, all the synthetical compounds used are foreign-made, and their manufacturers or agents have secured letters patent for their processes of making, or copyright protection of their names. In nearly all cases not an ounce is made in the country—no native industry is protected—but a foreign-made product is imported through an agent to whom the sick of the country is made to pay tribute. Were these agents content to accept reasonable profits, there would be less ground for complaint; but when phenacetin sells in Great Britain for $1.25 a pound and costs in this country $1 an ounce, the tax on the public becomes burdensome, and the ruling of the Patent Office, which makes such a condition of affairs possible, demands protest.

Phenacetin can be bought, it is alleged, in Canada, can have its duty of 15 cents an ounce paid to the Custom House for entrance as phenacetin into this country, and can be sold for 35 cents an ounce, duty paid—but not as phenacetin. If it is so offered for sale, the holders of the copyrighted name, under the copyright laws, bring suit for the selling, without authority, of a copyrighted preparation.

Now, why is this? Do our patent laws grant unjust and perpetually monopolistic privileges, or have the past rulings of the Patent Office been defective on the subject of titles and trade-marks? After reading the carefully-prepared paper on "Titles and Trade-marks," by Dr. F. E. Stewart, chairman of the Special Committee on National Legislation of the American Pharmaceutical Association, contained in this issue, we are inclined to the latter view.

Dr. Stewart takes the broad ground that the intent of all patent legislation in this country has been the encouragement of invention by affording, for a time, a monopoly in the making and sale of the articles invented, and that the intent of the copyright law has been to afford protection to the makers of different *brands* of an article, to the end that each maker may strive to excel. He makes a sharp, clear-cut distinction between titles and trade-marks, and it is in this direction that we fancy we see a ray of hope for the oppressed public in the matter of copyrighted syntheticals.

As Dr. Stewart points out: Titles differentiate between things; trade-marks between different *brands* of the same things. You can coin a word to distinguish a new thing, but the word becomes at once the *title* of the thing itself, and, whether registered or not at the Patent Office, it cannot legally be regarded as a brand.

All titles become descriptive by use. The name of every chemical compound has had its origin in a coined word or a title descriptive of some property belonging to it. Suppose, for example, that every title given to an article in the past had been copyrighted, and every article in use had been made the subject of perpetual monopoly by persons or corporations—then the whole intent of patent legislation would have been defeated, and the public would have become slaves to monopolies.

Hence, we question the validity of the practice of trade-marking titles. In a broad sense all titles are descriptive, and therefore not trade-markable. The law intends that every article in use shall have a name by which it shall be known, and under which all who have the right

may deal freely in it; but surely it is not intended that competition in the manufacture and sale of commodities for public use shall be stifled by the creation of perpetual monopolies through the trade-marking of titles.

Whether or not the word phenacetin is a title or a trade-mark is a question upon which the courts will doubtless pass—if the suits instituted are ever pressed to trial. That the word is a title seems reasonable to believe. The name specified is a part of the common language of medicine and pharmacy, and is the only one in use for that compound. It is as much descriptive of the article to which it applies as potash is to potash, sugar is to sugar, or quinine is to quinine.

Further, that one branch of the Government service regards the word phenacetin as a descriptive title, may be inferred from the manner in which the Custom House auctions off the phenacetin which has been smuggled into the country and seized for non-payment of duty. The phenacetin is sold as phenacetin, and logically the buyer should be privileged to resell it as phenacetin without accounting to the holder of the copyrighted name any more than does the Government in its sale. If it be lawful for the Government to sell phenacetin as phenacetin, it is equally lawful for the individual citizen to do so.

We sincerely trust that the suits now pending against certain druggists for selling phenacetin which did not pass through the American agents' hands will be pushed to an early and speedy trial, so that an authoritative decision may be rendered in the matter, and the druggists of the country may know exactly where they stand, legally, in the handling of synthetical compounds whose names have been copyrighted.

It is hardly necessary to add that to have these suits pushed, retail druggists should organize for the common good, and aid in a fight that affects all in the business alike.

In this connection, the following statement (from the *Spatula*, 1896, 123) made by the members of the House Committee on Patents, Hon. Benj. Butterworth chairman, a few years ago, is of interest:

(1) The registration of an alleged trade mark does not make it valid. Registration is merely to give notice that the thing registered is claimed as a trade-mark. The validity of the claim can only be settled by the courts.

(2) The use of a trade-mark in no wise restricts the free use by others of the article of merchandise to which it is affixed. It confers on the user no privilege to the exclusive use of an invention of the kind conferred by the patent law, otherwise we should have the anomaly of laws diametrically opposing one another. The patent law grants the inventor the exclusive use of his invention for a limited time, and then only on the publication of exact knowledge of the invention whereby the public may manufacture it when the patent expires, by a proper application for a patent. The use of a trade-mark, on the contrary, is unlimited in duration, and no publication is required when it is used on an invention.

(3) The public has a perfect right to manufacture and sell any article of commerce not patented, and to do so under its proper or generic name, whether a trade-mark is used in connection with the article or not. For this reason the courts hold that names describing the articles cannot be used as trade-marks on the articles they describe. Otherwise the use of trade-marks would be a hindrance to competition, while the proper use of trade-marks promotes competition by distinguishing between one brand of an article and another brand of the same article, thus stimulating manufacturers to improvement in processes and method of manufacture for the purpose of excelling each other in producing the same articles of a better quality or at a lower price.

(4) While not constituting itself an interpreter of law, yet the House Committee of Patents, as individuals, did not hesitate to affirm the position above described, and so instructed the Associated Press reporter present.

Pharmaceutical Meeting.

The second Pharmaceutical Meeting of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy for the series of 1897-98, was held on Tuesday, November 16, 1897, at 3 P.M., J. W. England in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were allowed to stand as published.

Dr. John W. Harshberger, of the University of Pennsylvania, favored the audience with an address on the "Vegetation of the Yellowstone Hot Springs," which was both scientific and replete with interesting descriptions of the phenomena which are to be found in the Yellowstone Wonderland. He described the different species of plants he had observed during a trip made in August, 1897, and paid especial attention to the geological wonders found within its boundaries, namely, the geysers and the hot springs. The geysers throw up jets of steam and boiling water at periodic intervals; the hot springs are either quiescent, or are bubbling and boiling, without explosive eruption.

Regarding the therapeutic value of the mineral springs of the Park, he thought that it would be premature to assume that there was medicinal value in them, but their geological structure was most interesting, and it was upon this line that he dwelt fully and interestingly. In closing, the speaker speculated concerning the origin of life on earth, and asked the question as to whether or not the facts he had presented did not lead to the conclusion that the hot springs were the origin of primeval organisms.

In replying to a query as to the medicinal virtues of mineral waters, Dr. Harshberger stated that he believed they were due to their inorganic constituents.

The chairman remarked that he did not share this opinion. He believed that the average so-called mineral water depended for its therapeutic efficiency—if it had any—more upon what it did *not* contain, than upon what it did; or, in other words, upon its purity—biologically and chemically—inasmuch as the mineral salts were present in very small proportion, and in some cases in no larger proportions than were to be found in good drinking waters.

Dr. C. B. Lowe coincided with this view, and attributed the usefulness of mineral waters to a more frequent usage by the individual of them than ordinary drinking water.

Charles H. LaWall presented some analytical data, which he had gathered together during the year, in a paper entitled "Laboratory Notes." The subjects touched upon were fluid extract of ipecac, Japan wax, mercurial ointment, precipitated calcium phosphate and beeswax. Replying to a question concerning the use of Japan wax, Mr. LaWall said that it was most largely used in laundry work and in making pomades.

Prof. Henry Trimble presented a paper on "Pomegranate Rind." The most important constituents are the yellow coloring matter and the tannin; the former has been employed considerably as a dye, especially in making yellow morocco leather. The tannin has been used in the manufacture of leather in nearly all the countries where the fruit is found. In commenting upon the quantity of tannin present, he said that 40 per cent. had been reported to be in the wild variety. A number of the Spanish fruits were shown, and the audience present were given an opportunity of testing their merits

Dr. Harshberger remarked that in Mexico the pulp of this fruit is used for

giving a red color to different kinds of drinks.

Having been recently engaged in an examination of willow oak (Quercus Phellos), Prof Trimble called attention to the leaves and acorns of this plant, and also to the leaves of Quercus imbricaria, to show the difference in appearance of these two species. In the course of his remarks he alluded to the interest which Prof. Procter had taken in Quercus heterophyllus, Bartram's oak, some thirty-five years ago.

Some cabinet specimens were presented as follows: Samples of salol and monobromated camphor by Mr. LaWall, and a handsome specimen of metallic bismuth by Harry B. French.

Social Meeting.

The second Social Meeting of the Alumni Association of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, for the series of 1897–98, was held in the College Museum, 145 North Tenth Street, on Tuesday evening, November 30, 1897, at 8 o'clock. After introductory remarks by the chairman, Miss Marie F. Maisch rendered a vocal solo, accompanied on the piano by Miss Margaret Maisch. Miss Ella M. Ryan recited "Oh! Sir," and the "Oxberience of Oofty Goofty." The latter, written by Dr. Wm. Harris, of Hamburg, Pa., was first recited at the '96 meeting of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association. It created much amusement, especially the portions relating to "Oofty's Oxberience" with Gline, Schmid & Frenchman, in learning the first principles of the drug business, and with the students of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

Following this, Miss Marie F. Maisch gave a contralto solo, entitled "For All Eternity."

The address of the evening was then made by Prof. Joseph P. Remington, as follows:

EUROPEAN PHARMACISTS.

By Joseph P. Remington.

Much has been written of the condition of European pharmacy, as compared with American pharmacy. It is not my purpose to touch upon abstract questions this evening, but to give one's impressions of the men who have chosen pharmacy for their life-work. Hasty impressions are of little value, for one is often compelled to revise or alter an opinion upon further acquaintance. I, therefore, feel much hesitation in expressing views of persons which might be taken too seriously. There are certain characteristics, however, which mark European pharmacists, as a class, upon the Continent, particularly where "limitation" prevails. Pharmacists, as a rule, are more thoroughly educated upon what might be termed theoretical subjects, than their American brethren; this could hardly be otherwise, especially in those countries where certain standards of education are compulsory. It must be remembered, however, that a comparison is being made between the inhabitants of countries where civilization has been advancing through centuries, with the inhabitants of a country whose civilization must be counted by years.

The European pharmacist endeavors to utilize his educational attainments and whatever marks of social distinction that he can glean. If he can show upon his bulk window the legend "Chemist to the Queen," or "Chemist in Ordinary to the Prince of Wales and Royal Family," or even "Jointly Chemist in Ordinary to the Establishment of the Queen," his fortune is made.

On the Continent a number of pharmacists have determined to make a strong bid for homœopathic business, and in one shop in Brussels a white line divides the large plate-glass show window perpendicularly; upon one side is

the usual sign of "Chemist," and on the other, equally prominent, are the words "Homœopathic Pharmacy," and this half-and-half idea was also noticed on a number of pharmacies in Paris.

In European countries, therefore, one must expect to see pharmacists hedged about by the limitations engendered by tradition, legal enactments of long standing, and social restrictions. These have a powerful influence in developing conservatism, with its restraining tendencies, in a marked degree.

The European pharmacist when visiting America, can hardly understand how American pharmacy could have attained the position which he is willing to accord it, without the influences which, he has been taught to believe, are absolutely essential.

Antiquity is a potent factor in establishing the position of a pharmacy in Europe. If one has acquired the right to place a sign over the door "Established A. D. 1650," it is considered to be a most valuable acquisition, and to throw away such an advantage would be regarded as suicidal. Ancient mortars, antiquated tincture bottles and ointment jars are treasures which are carefully hoarded, and these are often displayed with much pride to produce a desirable impression upon the frequenters of the shop.

The American pharmacist usually regards antiquities of this character as useless. While here and there the antiquarian spirit prevails, it is with the mass of Americans despised.

The active, pushing, hustling American aims to get rid of his old furniture, tears out his shop fixtures as soon after the blush of freshness has departed, and would like to apologize for everything out of date. If he can change his soda water fountain every two or three years, he is more than happy.

It will thus be seen that a radically different business principle actuates the pharmacists of the two continents, and this principle is reflected, and influences the personalities of pharmacists. The absence of limitations and the natural desire to get ahead in the world, acts as a strong incentive to the American, and his quick business perception has taught him that the American people care more for up-to-date goods in the store, and much less for the sentiment and glamor of ancient apparatus.

In fact, it is mainly in the older cities on the Atlantic coast of this Continent that antiquities are at all appreciated, and even here an old pharmacy must exhibit the spice of up-to-date, new ideas, or perish in musty oblivion.

This is a strong contrast, but the facts are borne out by even a casual observer. Probably no better opportunity will ever be presented to the writer than the one experienced during the last summer—of making a comparison between the personalities of large bodies of pharmacists, assembled together in annual convention. The American Pharmaceutical Association, the British Pharmaceutical Conference, the Eighth International Congress, and the Deutsche Apotheker Vereins must be admitted to be representative organizations, and it must be said that there is a great similarity in the aims and objects of these bodies.

In Great Britain the Pharmaceutical Society, at 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, undoubtedly has had the greatest influence in elevating pharmacy in that country. It was founded in 1841. This society was established mainly through the energy and perseverance of Jacob Bell, whose portrait I have the pleasure of exhibiting. Jacob Bell wrought during his life most successfully for the Society, and his labors lived after him. He bequeathed $10,000 to the Society in his will. (The lecturer here exhibited on the screen portraits, and made brief sketches of Jacob Bell, Michael Carteighe, Professor Redwood, Professor Bentley and Prof. John Attfield, Chevreul, Pasteur, Hoffman, Flückiger, Lungè, Schaer, Tanret, Von Waldheim and many other celebrities, with exterior and interior views of European colleges, universities and gardens.)

I am going to give you, this evening, just a few recollections, in a sort of desultory fashion, of the trip I had this summer. I have already presented my views, from a scientific standpoint, at the Pharmaceutical Meeting of the College, and have forwarded my report to the Government at Washington. I might say, in passing, that I had no intention whatever of going to Europe this summer, but had mapped out a plan which involved considerable literary work at Longport; but, on being informed that my name had been proposed to represent the Government at the International Pharmaceutical Congress held at Brussels, in August, and realizing that there were very few who would care to go on a trip of this kind, as the Government expects the delegate to pay all his own

expenses, I accepted the post, and I do not now regret that I went, as my pharmaceutical acquaintances and knowledge were increased.

The picture of Jacob Bell, probably the greatest English pharmacist that ever lived, and whom everyone in Great Britain regards as the one who made the most successful effort at pharmaceutical organization.

This is a picture of the Pharmaceutical Society in Great Britain. This Society is the leader, not only in the teaching of pharmacy in London and Great Britain, but is the legislative body. The condition of pharmacy in Great Britain is very different from that in this country. The Society was organized in 1841, under the efforts of Jacob Bell (whose picture was just thrown on the canvas), for the purposes of pharmaceutical advancement and education. A pharmaceutical school was started, the Society being founded just twenty years after the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy was incorporated. In 1852, Parliament passed a law which compelled all persons who practice pharmacy to be examined, and the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain was made the examining body. In my opinion education and legislation should be kept separate and apart. Fifty years ago there was the chance in the city of London to found a great pharmaceutical school; but, notwithstanding the eminent ability of the professors of the School, the Society has become more celebrated as a great judicial body, where apprentices, chemists and druggists from all over Great Britain have to go to be examined.

Gentlemen, I do not believe much in examinations as educating mediums. (Applause.) I do not hesitate to say *that*, even before you. They are a *necessary evil*. This is one of the difficulties with pharmacy to-day throughout our own States. So many of our institutions let the examination be the only test. The best examinations are defective. I would rather take a certificate proving that a man has studied his subjects for a certain number of years and attended lectures, than one simply showing that he has passed an examination without any systematic instruction and training.

Here is a view of the Council Chamber, where the "grave and reverend seignors" sit to decide the affairs of the pharmaceutical world of Great Britain. This picture to the right is a view of the painting of William Allen, the founder of the firm of Allen & Hanbury, of London—a great chemist of this century and a most worthy Quaker gentleman. This is a picture of Thomas Hyde Hills, the successor in business of Jacob Bell. Mr. Walter Hills is the present successor to this business, and the honored President of the Pharmaceutical Society.

This is a view of the Examining Room. There are four of the victims. Their faces do not show very distinctly. They are certainly not feeling well—it may account for the blank expression.

There is the lecture-room of the Society, and here they hold their meetings and lectures.

This shows the students in the laboratory, and a very excellent laboratory it is, although small.

There is the museum—a beautiful room. I think they have a better collection of drugs there than we have. London is the great market for drugs, and the eminent botanist, E. M. Holmes, is the Curator. They have filled up the cabinets with a magnificent collection of rare and beautiful drugs.

The interior of the shop of Jacob Bell, on Oxford Street. The old gentleman to the right was a famous character, and was known to be very skilful in the preparation of citrine ointment.

It is a curious thing to Americans when visiting England to see many shops as they were 100 years ago. You see the men wearing the same kind of aprons that their great-grandfathers wore. Here is the front of the store, and here is a beau of his time and his lady coming in to get some prescription compounded, or probably some tooth-powder or face-powder. Oxford Street is here. Just look at these steps—all worn down by the tread of thousands of footsteps.

There is the modern laboratory of Bell's. The old laboratory, of course, disappeared. It is now fitted up with modern apparatus.

The drug business in London is peculiar. Some stores, after doing business for forty or fifty years, secure a reputation for one or two little things. One, for instance, has a reputation for cold cream. He does not advertise it. He simply has on his label "cold cream." And yet people will go there from far and near, and for years and years, for that one thing.

Prof. John Attfield. You all know him by reputation. He is the editor of the *British Pharmacopœia*. I will only say in passing, the

British Pharmacopœia is not compiled on the same basis as ours. It is controlled, practically, by the Medical Council. The druggists have little to do with its compilation.

(Here Professor Remington related some incidents of travel as follows, while the lantern was being put in order.)

You probably know that the British Pharmaceutical Conference met in Glasgow last summer. Of course, the majority of those attending were either Scotch, English or Irish. This meeting was attended by Mahlon N. Kline and myself. The meetings were largely attended, and proved very interesting.

We had a scientific meeting in the daytime, and in the evening a little recreation—one consisting of a smoking concert in the large meeting-room, accommodating between three and four hundred. There were no ladies there at first. They had a drawing-room concert upstairs, but the drawing-room, for some reason, did not seem to draw, and before long we saw the ladies appearing at the smoking-room concert. Of course, they were very gallantly received.

Mr. Walter Hills, President of the Pharmaceutical Society, presided, and, inasmuch as all were expected to contribute something in the way of entertainment, I consented to tell a story of an entertainment in a Western Pharmaceutical Association. A number of years ago I was out West attending a State Pharmaceutical Association, and among the athletic out-door recreations there was a very interesting foot-race. One of the conditions was that no man should enter this race unless he was sixty-five years old or over. There were three men who entered the race—Mr. Melindy, Mr. Webster, and the other gentleman's name I cannot remember. Incidentally it was mentioned that this was in "the wild and woolly West." (It appears they do not understand this American expression. I found that the *Journal* printed the phrase "the wild and *woody* West," and the proof-reader had corrected the words "wild and woolly," to "wild and woody." This was explained to me afterwards. The proof-reader did not see how the "West" could be "woolly," but he understood there were plenty of trees in the western part of the United States, so he had changed "woolly" to "woody.") To return to the foot-race. Melindy was there, spare, but active for sixty-five, with a long gray goatee, wearing a black frock coat, and looking anything but athletic. Webster, on the other hand, was stout and very warm, and looked stronger. The other man I cannot describe.

Now, the referee and the umpire take their places. The men get on their mark. The starter fires the revolver as a signal, and away they go like a shot down the stretch, Melindy a little behind, his coat-tails out straight, but making very good time; when, within two or three steps of the finish, with a mighty spurt he pulled up abreast of Webster, and, quickly thrusting out his "goateed chin," wins the race, the referee shouting: "*Won by a hair!*"

While this story was being told, my friend Kline was sitting quite still, thinking intently, and I knew by his expression that he was meditating mischief. He was soon after called upon to speak. He arose, and, in his characteristic graceful way, said: "Gentlemen, before I tell my story, I want to say something to you in confidence. Professor Remington spoke about Mr. Melindy and Mr. Webster, and, remember, he said that not one of the contestants in the race was under sixty-five. He did not say anything about the third man, who was beaten. He pretended to have forgotten. I will now tell you the secret. That man was *himself!*"

That would pass among us here as a joke, and everybody would say: "That's a neat one on Remington." But the worst of it was that we were in Scotland, where this kind of humor is not understood, and on the following day on the excursion on the Scottish lakes, young men and young women, old men and elderly women, came up to me, saying seriously: "Why, Mr. Remington, I cannot think that you are 65 years old!" They took Kline literally, and I had many explanations to make. They certainly did not know Mahlon N. Kline.

Continuation of Lantern Views.—Here is the interior of Professor Attfield's laboratory. A large amount of chemical work has been done in this little laboratory.

This is the analytical laboratory—part of Professor Attfield's quarters.

Michael Faraday, the celebrated scientist. It is said that he began as a boy, sweeping out the rooms of the institution, in which he afterwards became a distinguished lecturer.

This view is said to represent the oldest pharmacy in Great Britain. You observe the sign on the roof, "Lawrence."

This is a copy of a celebrated photograph of Land's End—the part of Great Britain which runs away out into the ocean, the southwest corner of England.

Here is the great Chevreul—over a hundred years old when this picture was taken. Probably when you get that old you won't look a bit prettier. Chevreul was the man who first gave us the correct conception of the constitution of fats and fatty bodies. He it was who showed us that all fats were made up of varying proportions of oleine, stearine, palmatine and margarine, and this fact stands to-day, seventy-seven or seventy-eight years old, almost exactly as Chevreul left it. He was also a lecturer, and he achieved some of his successes after he was 92 or 93 years old. And here is a suggestion for the young men. It is said that he was 99 years old before he tasted wine, and then he took some champagne; *and this in France!*

The great Pasteur, who died a few years ago. The author of the "Monograph on Fermentation," but known to most people as the great scientist who made investigations on bacteria, and particularly on hydrophobia. In the latter part of his life he held a position under the Government.

A picture of Tanret, one of the younger men, who isolated pelletierine, the remedy for tænia, from pomegranate.

Here we have Flückiger, surrounded by his students. He died about three years ago. With Daniel Hanbury he was the author of that magnificent book, "Pharmacographia."

This, a picture of Hoffman, the great Hoffman, of Berlin, who has been of such service to the world through his investigations on aniline dyes, which led to those gorgeous colors which are now made from aniline.

Here is a view of a couple of students engaged in one of their customary so-called duels. I think Professor Kræmer spoke about this a month ago, when he delivered his lecture before the Social Meeting of the Alumni on "German Student Life." This was taken from a photograph. See the students getting to work to carve each other up; notice the old gentleman with a pipe, smoking as peacefully as though nothing were the matter.

You know what this is—the "den" of the German student. Look at the artistic vandalism shown everywhere. I thought Yankee boys were the only ones who knew how to use penknives. These silhouettes on the walls are, I suppose, the various caricatures of the professors and some of the students.

A picture of Professor Lungé, a very excellent chemist and professor in the Polyteknikum, Zurich; Professor Schaer, who was formerly a colleague of Lungé, but now the successor of Flückiger at Strassburg; Baron von Waldheim, of Vienna, probably the most celebrated of Austrian pharmacists, the author of an "International Pharmacopœia."

This is a picture of Herr von Waldheim at his home, in the suburbs of Vienna. That is a view of a milk wagon in Brussels; these carts, which are drawn by dogs, are used by all kinds of vendors—even the newsboys. These dogs are tireless workers; they will drag until they drop. This is a view of one of the finest botanical gardens in the world—you cannot imagine a more beautiful sight. This, originally, was a swampy place that bred miasma and malaria. The city took it up and put some soil in there, and converted it into a beautiful botanical garden. Dr. Wm. Pepper is going to do the same thing for Philadelphia, on the other side of South Street Bridge.

A view of the interior of the palm garden in Frankfort. I have never seen anywhere else such an immense and solid bed of lycopodium as covered the floor bed, and is here shown.

A view in Scheveningen, the Atlantic City of Holland. The beach is very much the same as that of Atlantic City; but these curious-looking things surprised me a great deal; the Dutch call them "wind stools." They can be lifted up and moved around.

The Storks of Strassburg.—These storks migrate from Africa, and build their nests on the chimneys in Strassburg. They come in the spring of the year, and stay until the first touch of cold, when they migrate to Africa for the winter. The people protect them, for it is considered a sign of good luck when the storks build nests in their chimneys.

This is a picture of William Saunders, of Canada, at one time one of the foremost pharmacists of that country, now the Commissioner of Agriculture of the Dominion.

I will now show you some American pharmacists.

This picture is Dr. E. R. Squibb. He can be said to be a Philadelphian, in one sense, having

learned the drug business with Warder Morris. He is a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, but never attended the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, although he has always been much interested in pharmacy. He was a surgeon in the Navy with Dr. Bache, his brother-in-law, and they were afterwards associated at the Naval Laboratory, Brooklyn. At the time of the War, he made immense quantities of ether, chloroform and other preparations, which were furnished to the Government. He, with his sons, still conducts the manufacture of chemicals and pharmaceutical preparations in Brooklyn.

Interior of one of Dr. Squibb's laboratories, showing the Superintendent, John A. Dunn.

Another view. One of the oldest men Dr. Squibb has in his employ—Chris. Zimmerman. The mortar and pestle are, perhaps, used more here than in our modern drug stores.

There is the picture of an old gentleman I am very glad to show you. Every time I see his face I am reminded of the early struggles of this College. He carried this institution through in the day of small things. Samuel F. Troth, the Chairman of the Sinking Fund and Treasurer, bore the brunt of the battle, and even paid some of the bills, when the College had but five or six students in the graduating class.

Peter Williamson, the founder of a scholarship in the College, who left a sum of money to be appropriated for needy students.

A picture of one of the finest lecturers ever in the faculty: Robert P. Thomas, Professor of Materia Medica and Botany, in the early sixties. Dr. Thomas was enthusiastic, and had the marvellous power of interesting the students *on any subject*. When he talked on rhubarb and senna, usually very prosy subjects, he would awaken an interest that made his lectures very attractive. The circumstances of his death left a deep impression. I happened to be a student in the College at the time. He died suddenly of cerebro-spinal meningitis. It was a great loss to the College.

This is a picture of Dr. Bridges—"Father Bridges," as he was called—who lectured here for more than forty years. I think this was the longest term of any of the professors.

There is Procter. I knew him as a student. Look at the strong face. His hair was as black as jet. Look at the determined mouth. A man of strong personality and an indefatigable worker. When I say to you that William Procter did more during his life than any other pharmacist in America for the elevation of his profession, I am simply giving you an historical fact. Probably his greatest work here, outside of his lecturing, was the work he did on the *American Journal of Pharmacy*, which will ever be pointed out as his monument.

Papers.

TITLES AND TRADE-MARKS.

By F. E. Stewart, M.D., Ph.G.

The entire creation of things visible and invisible is divided into groups, orders, classes, families, genera, species, kinds, varieties; and each must have a name by which it may alone be distinguished. This rule applies to the things in the heavens above, the earth beneath, the sea, and all that in them is. Birds, beasts and fishes, the stars that deck the firmament, the green expanse of the prairies with their infinite variety of grasses, the flowers which, like stars, dot their surface, the winds that blow, and the very forces of Nature which control the universe, holding planets in their orbits, binding molecules and atoms together, and moving all in harmony with each other, bow to this law of diversity of kind and of name, and except for this infinite variety the whole creation would be an infinite monotony in form and language.

When a new thing is born into the world a name must be given it, and that name, no matter by whom given—whether fanciful or not—becomes the name of the thing itself, and does not belong to the one naming it. In the great variety of beasts, birds, reptiles, fishes, trees, bushes and plants, much ingenuity has been exercised by man in coining nomenclature

to distinguish each kind from the other, and to separate the almost endless subdivision of genera, specie and variety from one another. Invention of the highest order has been displayed, and a precision reached which avoids confusion, and enables even children to easily describe the different things presented to their notice.

This glorious heritage of nomenclature, the work of man, civilized and uncivilized, from the earliest ages until now, is ours as part of the common language. Language itself is, therefore, a creation, a thing of invention. Every word in it, or the root from which it was obtained, was invented or coined by somebody. Every idea, every wish, every thought, has a corresponding word invented to represent it.

Of late years a most remarkable idea has come to pervade the commercial world, and that is that each new thing born into it, together with the name that is given it, belongs to the inventor by natural or common law right to such an extent that he not only has a right to make and deal in it himself, but to exclude others from copying it or dealing in it under its commonly accepted name by registering the same as a trade-mark.

Another class has arisen which exists as a parasite on the class just mentioned, which, not having brains enough to invent anything, mixes together things already in use and known under proper names, invents new names for the mixtures and registers them as trade-marks, conceals their true nature, and makes great claims for marvelous discoveries.

The first class are well represented in pharmacy by the true inventors of new and useful chemicals of synthetic origin, displaying a greater amount of skill than is naturally to be expected from skilled chemists in the ordinary practice of the art, and requiring a large outlay of time and money to discover and manufacture them. The latter class is illustrated by the quack secret medicine manufacturer, who invents nothing and pretends much.

Titles serve to distinguish between different kinds of things, while trade-marks serve to distinguish between different brands or makes of the same things. When an inventor says: "I have invented a new kind of thing," and then coins a word to distinguish it, the coined word becomes at once the title of the thing, and, therefore, cannot be a trade-mark, whether registered at the patent office by him as such or not. Indeed, the patent office has a perfect right to refuse such registration, for the law requires that there shall be recorded in the patent office a statement specifying not only the class of merchandise, but the particular description of goods comprised in such class to which the particular trade-mark has been appropriated (Statute of 1881, chap. 138, sec. 1). The law evidently intends that every article on the market shall be provided with a name by which it may alone be distinguished, and under which all who have the right may be free to deal in it; for, if a title is registered as a trade-mark, it can no longer serve the function of a trade-mark to distinguish one brand from another brand of the same article, but becomes a name to distinguish one kind of a thing from another.

The use of titles for trade-marks creates and perpetuates monopolies in the commodities to which the titles belong. By this means the trade-mark is made to assume a new function. It no longer distinguishes between brands of the same article, but serves to prevent others from competing in the manufacture and sale of the commodity to which it applies. And as a trade-mark does not expire like a patent, and as no publication of the art of manufacturing the article described by the title is required, a system of unlimited secret monopoly is engendered. A patent is a contract between the public and the inventor of something new and useful, by which the former grants the latter the right to prevent others from copying his invention for a limited time, in exchange for a publication of exact knowledge of the invention, whereby those skilled in the art may practise the invention when the patent expires. It stands to reason, therefore, that the so-called trade-mark system defeats the very object of the patent law. Moreover, an embargo is gradually being placed upon the common language to which these titles must of necessity belong, and so our medical and pharmacal journals, dictionaries, text-books and other literature are converted in part into free advertising matter for exploiting so-called proprietary goods. All this claims to be in accord with the trade-mark law. It is not reasonable, however, to suppose that the patent and trade-mark laws are at variance. The fault is in failing to distinguish between trade-marks and titles; for, by drawing a clear distinction between them they are at once harmonized.

We all know the modesty of chemical inventors, who desire that a monopoly of veritable inventions shall be continued in perpetuity, and we all know the exceeding assurance of the secret quack medicine manufacturers who desire to appropriate all things, both new and old, in the form of mixtures under fanciful names. As lovers of true pharmacy, we must protest against the claims of both—against chemical inventors, because they have no right to attempt to defeat the patent law by using alleged trade-marks to perpetuate monopoly after the seventeen years of their patents expire; and against the secret medicine manufacturers, because they are appropriating the business of physicians and pharmacists, which does not belong to them, by means of methods which are unfair to all concerned.

True chemical inventors can well unite with physicians and pharmacists against quacks and pretenders who are misapplying our patent and trade-mark laws to acquire protection never contemplated by those who framed those laws, for the patents give them seventeen years' monopoly, and that is enough. Physicians and pharmacists can equally afford to encourage true chemical inventors in seeking legitimate protection to capital invested in research, and in the development and working of inventions, until such investments become remunerative. The interests of true inventors, physicians and pharmacists should be identical in this matter, both in opposing secrecy and in the adoption of legitimate protection.

But those interests can never harmonize until they unite in opposing this misuse of titles for trade-marks which is ruining pharmaceutical nomenclature, protecting secrecy and quackery, injuring the business of chemist, physician and pharmacist, and throwing our patent and trade-mark laws, as so often misapplied, into disrepute.

AN APPEAL FOR AGGRESSIVE ETHICAL PHARMACY.

By Louis Emanuel.

Verily, "there is nothing new under the sun," not even in the condition of Pharmacy as we find it to-day, judging from the following, printed in the *American Journal of Pharmacy*, in 1854, from the pen of Prof. Edward Parrish:

"The natural enemy to the profession of Pharmacy is the quack. Of all the species of this parasitic genus (some species of which infest every profession), the most characteristic and well-defined is the manufacturer of secret medicines or nostrums. Depending upon ignorance and credulity for support, the medicine quack is interested in suppressing the growth of intelligence. His interest would be promoted by reducing every drug store to an agency for patent medicines, or a store for general merchandising, and every pharmacist to a mere salesman and shopkeeper. * * * *

"What wonder, then, that, as a profession, dependent upon public patronage for support, we are completely prostrate; that we scarcely can, if we would, act a manly and independent part? The druggist must make a living; this is the great motive power in his as in every other business, and, in many instances, his bread and butter would fail, if, eschewing all quackery, he would hold up, by example and precept, a dignified testimony to his honest convictions. It is true that he may keep a tolerably clear conscience, as men can in almost any pursuit, by a sort of compromise between interest and duty. That this is the position of the great majority of druggists in regard to quackery, is well known. I believe it is mainly the result of our past neglect to avail ourselves of the advantages within our reach, and may be entirely obviated, and the profession of pharmacy raised to its true dignity and importance by uniform and well-directed efforts in the future. * * * The relations of the druggist with the physician, if properly maintained, would be found to give him an immense advantage in his warfare with quackery. So long as he pursues his calling with just regard to the rights and interests of the medical profession and the public, and lends the weight of his influence against the common enemy, he will have the support of all wise and liberal physicians. In strengthening the hands of these, he will be rearing for himself the strongest defence against the destructive competition of the unprincipled quack.

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"Let us, then, with a hopeful reliance upon the strength of our cause, labor to rescue our honorable and useful profession from the embrace which has so long choked out its vitality and cast reproach upon its character, and in good earnest seek to infuse into it a vigorous and manly spirit, which shall result in its independence, its growth and improvement. * *

"The cultivation of a pharmaceutical literature among ourselves, which shall make pharmacology, instead of a secondary branch of medical knowledge, a distinct department of science pertaining to a distinct profession, is an object greatly to be desired and promoted by every legitimate effort. This, of course, will require some skill and judgment. It should be diffused as a sort of antidote to the puffs of quackery. It should be done without the appearance of antagonism, without any pointed allusions, but in a manly and dignified spirit, with a direct view of diffusing knowledge of the true nature of the healing art, and, I believe, in this would be found our strongest weapon against quackery."

In the same year the American Pharmaceutical Association adopted the following resolution: "*Resolved*, that the letter of Mr. M., in reference to securing uniformity in the preparation of unofficial preparations, be referred to the Executive Committee, with instructions to request the forwarding to them of such local formulæ as pharmacists may wish to communicate."

The committee, in explanation, says: "It has reference more particularly to recipes of unofficial preparations prescribed by physicians, and for which there are no generally recognized formulæ—as Dewees' carminative, syrup of morphine, tincture of arnica, etc., and it is the intention of the Association to publish them in a compiled form for the benefit of all."

This, I presume, was the leaven which, in due course of time, gave us the "National Formulary" of the present day; but how do we stand to-day with a Pharmacopœia second to none, and a National Formulary which is of great merit, but with physicians who do not employ the preparations of either? And why is this? Simply because the preparations nominated in either of these books are common property, and as it is often said—"What is the business of all is the concern of none." It does not pay the manufacturer to confine himself to their manufacture; therefore, he finds a way to create a demand for his higher-priced nostrums. These latter are judiciously advertised through the medical press, and in a hundred other ways, in which Satan himself seems to aid him, so that they have crowded out most of the legitimate preparations. By constant and systematic advertising the nostrums are kept constantly before the physician, who, like Pope's description of vice, first endures, then pities and then embraces. He cannot forget them, even if he willed, consequently he forgets all about the Materia Medica of his college days. The manufacturer, in order to control the sale of his nostrum, resorts to the copyright law, by coining a name more or less characteristic of an ordinary preparation or compound, and charging an extra profit. This enables him to advertise extensively, which he does first among the medical profession, until the latter has introduced the preparation; then after the physician has made the preparation known, the manufacturer turns to the public for patronage.

Now, how can this state of affairs be changed? How may we stem the tide, and make it flow in the right direction? The method is the same as that adopted and persistently carried out by the manufacturers, namely, printers' ink. Let the medical profession be lighted by the beacon of ethical pharmacy in an aggressive manner! The remedy is in the hands of the retail pharmacist, but not as an individual, because of the cost entailed, and because of the temptation to become a *trade-mark-manufacturing pharmacist*.

With the Immortal Bard we, as pharmacists, can say:

"Our legions are brimful, our cause is ripe:
The enemy increaseth every day;
We, at the height, are ready to decline.
There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune;
Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is bound in shallows and in miseries.
On such a full sea are we now afloat;
And we must take the current when it serves,
Or lose our ventures."

And now is the tide at its height! Now, when time hangs heavy for lack of something to do, when no profit is reaped from the sale of nostrums. Now is the time when the pharmacist should reach for a higher step on the ladder of

pharmaceutical enterprise. But how is the step to be taken in order that the laborer, who is worthy of his hire, shall reap the profit thereof?

The establishment of a Literary Bureau by the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association is the first move in this direction, and if every pharmacist of the State was a member in good standing, the matter would be simple enough. The expense of compiling and disseminating pharmacal and therapeutical information among the medical profession would be shared by all alike; but as only a small minority of the pharmacists are members of the Association, it would be feasible to have the bureau compile literature consisting of clinical reports on (1) U. S. P. products, (2) N. F. preparations, and (3) new non-proprietary remedies, the merits of which are established either by the bureau or other sources. Early in the fall, N. F. emulsions of cod-liver oil, Lin. Tiglii N. F., Syr. Pinus Comp. and preparations of like character should have attention. In the summer, Tr. Kino, Tr. Catechu, Syr. Hydriodic Acid, Naphtol, Naphtalin, etc., would make good reading matter. The information may be conveyed in letter form or in the nature of a bulletin, issued on the authority of the Association. Each member desiring copies of said literature may draw on the bureau for as many copies as he may need for distribution among physicians in his locality, bearing the distributor's imprint.

The expense is to be borne *pro rata* by each member using the literature. The advantage of having the bureau compile and publish the matter lays in uniformity and economy. Much of the subject-matter may be gleaned from the pharmacal and medical press, as, for example, a year or so ago a very good article appeared in a medical journal on "Fel Bovis Purificatum," which resulted in an increased number of prescriptions for this official product. Now, if a reprint of this article were distributed occasionally, especially during the summer months, it would help to crowd out non-official products, which the manufacturer is constantly pressing on the attention of the medical fraternity, while the pharmacist is standing about with his hands in his pockets, lamenting the degeneration of pharmacy, and waiting, like Wilkins Micawber, "for something to turn up."

It is now some forty years since "acetanilid" was first made, and seven since it has had official recognition (and here let me remind you that it costs 35 cents a pound, and that a certain manufacturer sells it at 25 cents an ounce, simply because he sells it under a copyrighted name); and there are many physicians who are unfamiliar with it, although they may be familiar with and prescribe antifebrin, under which name it was brought to the attention of the medical profession by an aggressive manufacturer. (For a record of literature on acetanilid, see National Dispensatory, fifth edition.)

Pharmacy has been too conservative, and is hiding, as it were, its light under a cover of indolence. I would have her arouse herself from her torpor, and have her use the same aggressive methods as are used by the manufacturers in extolling his products, and she will find how eagerly the majority of the medical profession will respond to her call!

Let me suggest that the bureau begin with carvacrol iodide, a substitute for iodoform, made by treating an alkaline solution of phenol-carvacrol with iodine, and which seems to possess superior therapeutic worth. (See *Medical Mirror*, 1897, 471.) You, Mr. Editor, are in a prime position to have the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy prepare the product for you and report further on its chemical properties, and your hospitals could supply you with clinical reports. If the new compound evinces, on use, any special therapeutical merit, it will not be long until it will be popular; but if we leave it for the enterprising manufacturer to confiscate, and secure for it a copyrighted name to aid him increase his profits, it will prove an additional nail in the coffin of ethical pharmacy.

Pittsburg, November 1, 1897.

Report of Memorial Committee.

The Memorial Committee of the Alumni Association of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy report as follows:

——Frank Hernley Steacy, '83, son of John W. Steacy, was born at Columbia, Lancaster County, Pa., October 24, 1860, and died at the Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia, on June 10,

1896, aged 35 years. He received his education in his native town, and graduated from the Columbia High School in 1878. In January, 1879, he came to Philadelphia, and entered the employ of Henry C. Blair's Sons, to learn the drug business, remaining until the following June. He then entered the employ of J. Ehrman Lehman, '71, of Camden, N. J., remaining until May 30, 1881. He matriculated in the fall of 1880, at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and passed the Junior examination. He took a position with Wm. M. Wilson & Co., 206 Market Street, on May 30, 1881, remaining until September 1, when he left and went with Bullock & Crenshaw, at 528 Arch Street, remaining until November 15, 1881. Tiring of the wholesale business, he entered the employ of George D. Blomer, '61, at Sixth and Dickinson Streets, remaining until January 26, 1882. During this year he took his second course at the College. On February 28, 1882, he took a position with Caswell, Hazzard & Co., of New York City, and on January 21, 1883, he gave up his position, returned to Philadelphia, attended the College and graduated with the Class of 1883, his thesis being entitled "Jacaranda Caroba." After graduation he went to Chicago and took a position with Messrs. Gale & Blockey, remaining some four or five months, when his health failed and he went South for two years and was engaged in the manufacture of turpentine oil, after which he traded through the Southern States, representing the firm of Parke, Davis & Co., of Detroit. He returned to his home in the fall of 1886, and took a position with the Steacey & Denney Company, and had charge of the chemical works at the Aurora and Vesta Furnaces, at Wrightsville, York County, and Marietta, Lancaster County, Pa. In June, 1893, he acquired an interest in the Hubley Manufacturing Company, at Lancaster, Pa., and organized the Lancaster Railway Construction Company, of which he was secretary. This company built the Reading & Womelsdorf Electric Road, and the Lancaster & Lititz Electric Railway. On June 10, 1895, he fell and fractured his kneecap, which confined him to his bed for eight weeks. The wound not healing properly, the limb was practically useless, and after suffering from several severe falls, he entered the Presbyterian Hospital, where he underwent an operation, the result of which was blood-poisoning, and death on June 10, 1896, just one year to a day from the time of the accident. He was married in April, 1890, and his wife and four children survive him. He was very much attached to his family, and had a host of friends to mourn his early death. The funeral services were held at Lancaster, Pa., on Saturday, June 13, and were largely attended, the interment being made at Columbia, Pa. He became a member of the Alumni Association March 14, 1883.

——Dr. Frederick Dunning, '90, died at the residence of his cousin, Mrs. W. C. Chaffinch, Easton, Md., on May 8, 1896, aged 25 years. He was the son of the late Charles and Ella Dunning, and was born near Denton, Md., February 24, 1871. He received his early education in the schools of Denton, and when fourteen entered the employ of George & Redden, of Denton, to learn the drug business, remaining with this firm until April 17, 1888, when he went to Philadelphia and entered the drug department of the Jefferson Medical College, with Dr. E. Quinn Thornton, '89, as his preceptor. He matriculated in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in the fall of 1888 and passed a successful examination in the Junior Class in the spring of 1889, and in the fall of the same year entered the Senior Class, and graduated April 17, 1890. His thesis was entitled "The Oleo-Saccharures." He was chosen by the Zeta Phi Society as the Class Prophet, and performed that duty at the annual reception held at Association Hall on April 15, 1890 (ALUMNI REPORT, 1890). After graduation he remained in the drug department of the Jefferson Medical College, studied medicine and graduated from the Jefferson College in the spring of 1892, with the honor of receiving one of the gold medals offered by that institution. After graduation in medicine he returned to his home in Denton for a few months and then located at Easton, Md., and practised medicine, remaining about two years, when he went to Detroit and engaged with the McArthur Hypophosphite Company, but after a few months returned to Easton, Md., where he continued in the practise of his profession, which became very extensive. He was regarded as a skilful physician and surgeon, and performed successfully many important and intricate operations. He was of a genial and warm-hearted nature and attracted many friends, who were filled with sorrow over his early and unexpected death. He leaves a widowed mother and four

brothers to mourn his early demise. His remains were removed to his native town and the funeral services were held at the residence of his mother, on Sunday, May 10, 1896.

The following tribute is from a friend, who writes:

"Dr. Dunning's death closes what promised to be a bright, brilliant and profitable professional life. In his short career he performed a number of surgical operations with much success—one of abdominal section, another the removal of a cancer from the breast. He stood at the top of professional prosperity in this vicinity, possessed a bright disposition, made friends and held them, had force of character, and whatever he undertook he worked hard for its success. His death at such an early age is much regretted by his many friends, for his friends were many and miss his familiar face and genial manner."

He became a member of the Alumni Association April 15, 1890.

JOHN H. HAHN,
WM. E. KRESWON,
DR. C. B. LOWE,
Memorial Committee.

Executive Board Meetings.

The second stated meeting of the Executive Board of the Alumni Association was held October 7, 1897, in Alumni Hall, 145 North Tenth Street.

The meeting was called to order by President Harry L. Stiles. The roll was called, and the following were present:

Harry L. Stiles, James C. Perry, Wm. E. Krewson, Theodore Campbell, Jos. W. England, John H. Hahn, Dr. J. Louis D. Morison, and Prof. Henry Trimble.

The minutes of the stated meeting held June 3, and of the special meeting held July 15, were read and approved.

Secretary Krewson reported that he had paid over to the Treasurer $18 on account of badges sold.

The Treasurer reported as follows:

Balance in Treasury July 15, 1897, date of last meeting, $149.19; received from Business Manager of the ALUMNI REPORT, $112.75; received from Secretary, $18; total, $279.94; paid out on orders Nos. 931–933, $151.93, leaving a balance at this date of $:28.01.

On motion, the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were accepted. James C. Perry, Chairman of the Finance Committee, reported that the Treasurer had received from all sources since the last meeting, $130.75, which, added to the previous balance, made a total of $279.94. There had been paid out on orders Nos. 931–933, $151.93, leaving a balance of $128.01.

On motion, the report of the Finance Committee was accepted.

J. W. England, of the Committee on Publication, reported that the Committee had arranged with Edward Stern & Co., Inc., to print and furnish the paper for the October, November and December numbers to complete Volume 33. The contracts for paper and printing of next year's REPORT had not yet been awarded.

On motion, the report was accepted.

The Chairman of the Social Meetings Committee, reported that the first Social Meeting would be held on Thursday evening, October 21, 1897, in the College Museum. This was a new departure; but it was thought that the members and the city druggists generally could better attend the meetings in the evenings than in the afternoons. He suggested that for the first meeting there be sent out a special notice of the meeting to the members of the College and the city druggists.

On motion, the report of the Committee was accepted.

The Secretary reported the following deaths of members since our last meeting:

Irvin G. Melot, '86, died at Norwood, Cincinnati, O., on February 22, 1897.

Dr. Wm. E. Donough, '86, died at Edge Hill, Montgomery County, Pa., on September 1, 1897, aged 33 years.

Dr. Robert C. Hoffecker, '89, died in Philadelphia, on September 19, 1897.

The report of the Delegates appointed to attend the meeting of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association, held at Delaware Water Gap, Pa., June 22–24, 1897, was read. (See ALUMNI REPORT, October, 1897.)

On motion, the report was referred to the Committee on Publication.

The report from the Delegates appointed to attend the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, held at Lake Minnetonka, Minn., August 24-27, 1897, was read. (See ALUMNI REPORT, October, 1897.)

On motion, the report was referred to the Committee on Publication.

The Secretary stated that the following graduates had procured the Alumni Badge: Jonas E. Heyser, '96, 1336 South Forty-sixth Street, Philadelphia.

Susannah G. Haydock, '93, corner Twenty-second and Locust Streets, Philadelphia.

Herbert D. Harrell, '96, southeast corner Seventeenth Street and Montgomery Avenue, Philadelphia.

The question of the insurance upon furniture, etc., was taken up for discussion, and, on motion, the Secretary was instructed to notify the agent that the policy of insurance, which runs out on October 20, 1897, would not be renewed.

On motion, the Secretary was authorized to have 500 postals printed and sent out for the Social Meeting, to be held Thursday evening, October 21, 1897.

The Secretary read an acknowledgment from the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College for ALUMNI REPORTS, and for the Billings Library, Burlington, Vt., M. H. Buckham, President, and Herbert J. Smith, Librarian.

The Secretary also reported that the following had been received:

Proceedings of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Annual Meetings of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association, held at Excelsior Springs, June 11-14, 1895, and June 9-12, 1896, from Dr. H. M. Whelpley, Secretary, St. Louis, Mo. The Prospectus of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, 1897, from the Secretary of the College, our fellow-alumnus, John C. Falk, '84, St. Louis, Mo. The Proceedings of the Twelfth Annual Meeting of the Tennessee State Druggists' Association, held at Nashville, Tenn., July 21-22, 1897, from the Secretary, Will. Vickers, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

A communication was received from Professors Ryan, Morison and Moerk, announcing that the Beta Phi Society was organized on Wednesday, October 6, at 5 P.M., and that the Zeta Phi Society would be organized on Friday, October 8, 1897, at 10 A.M., and that a full report would be rendered at the next meeting.

On motion, the meeting of the Executive Board adjourned.

Our Graduates.

(In order to make this department of the REPORT as generally interesting as possible, the graduates of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy are requested to send items of information concerning graduates to the editor of the REPORT. By so doing they can keep in social touch with fellow-graduates and renew the friendships of college days.)

MARRIAGE ROSTER.

Wingert—Meyerhoff. On Thursday evening, November 11, 1897, at Knoxville, Tenn., Dr. Harry K. Wingert, '92, to Miss Anna C. Meyerhoff. At home after December 13, 1897, at 821 North Fourth Avenue.

STORE CHANGES.

——Harry J. Schad, '96, has purchased the store of J. C. Sanderson, of Reading, Pa.

——James P. E. Scott, '95, is now in business for himself at 108 Richmond Street, this city.

PERSONALS.

——C. D. Powell, '95, is head clerk in the store of Geo. W. Davy, Coatesville, Pa

——Harry Lehman Cox, '93, is holding forth in the up-to-date pharmacy of G. S. Roger, Ephrata, Pa.

——James E. S. Bell, '88, is teacher to the Department of Science in the High School of Butte, Mont.

——Dr. O. H. Paxson, '79, and a Jefferson Medical of '82, is one of the leading citizens of Christiana, Pa.

——William W. Jones, '93, represents Frederick Stearns & Co., in Western New York, with headquarters at Buffalo.

——H. F. Ruhl, '91, is pleasantly located at Manheim, Pa. He combines mechanics with science, as his store will testify.

NOTES.

——Harry Barr Snavely, '85, is also an M.D. of U. of P., and combines pharmacy with practice, leading a very active life in Lancaster, Pa.

——Gustavus A. Pile, '66, has been elected a member of the Executive Committee of the First Ward Association of the Municipal League of this city.

——John Aiken Falck, '78, is no longer connected with the John A. Falck Manufacturing Company. He is with Geo. Pilling & Son, this city, makers of surgical instruments.

——Joseph Brinton Thompson, '93, is located at Gap, Pa., doing a flourishing business, and showing his college training in the neatness of his store and the work he turns out.

——F. H. Vonachen, '85, is in business at 622 North Adams Street, Peoria, Ill., a city which has within its borders nine P.C.P. boys. Although a thousand miles away from the *Alma Mater*, he says he never forgets the good old times of college days.

——John N. Hurty and Josiah K. Lilly, '82, both of Indianapolis, were present at the recent meeting in this city of the American Public Health Association, and took occasion to visit the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and talk about the good old times of student days.

——Miss M. T. Harders, '93, and R. B. Gable, '93, are both connected with the Merck pharmacy of New York, a drug store that is run on distinctly original lines in that no "patents" or "sundries" are sold in it. Legitimate drugs and medicines, and sick-room appliances only are offered for sale.

——Geo. W. Davy, '78, has the leading drug store in Coatesville, Pa.; also edits a spicy little paper, supplying over a thousand druggists in all parts of the country. George constantly advertises the P.C.P. in the shape of a large sign at the Coatesville Station, bearing the following: Geo. W. Davy, P.C.P., Class of '78.

——The Report of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital to the contributors, has been recently issued. This organization has been in existence for a century and a half, and its record for charitable work in this city is one of which it may well be proud. James T. Shinn, '54, is Secretary of the Board of Managers.

——At Association Hall, this city, on Tuesday, November 9th, Dr. Chas. L. Mitchell, '72, began his series of illustrated lectures of travel. They were continued on consecutive Tuesday and Friday evenings in the month of November, and covered a very interesting field—the Rhine, Holland, Venice and the Shakespeare country. Dr. Mitchell is a most interesting lecturer on these foreign lands.

——On November 9, 1897, Thomas S. Wiegand, '44, passed the seventy-second milestone of his life. If a man is no older than he feels, then is our fellow-alumnus yet young. The hundreds of men who, as students of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in the past, have had official relations with Mr. Wiegand, will, we know, with one accord tender him their congratulations and best wishes for a long life of continued usefulness.

——Dr. Frank E. Stewart, '76, who has had charge of the scientific department of Frederick Stearns & Co., of Detroit, Mich., since 1894, where he edited the *New Idea*, published by that house as its official organ, and in 1897 founded the *Pharmacologist*, a journal devoted to the interests of pharmacology, and published by F. K. Stearns, has severed his connection with that firm, and has associated himself with the scientific department of Merck & Co., of New York. His home address is 2 University Place, East Orange, N. J.

——Wm. L. Cliffe, '84, Treasurer of the Alumni Association of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, who was at the last meeting of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, held at Richmond, Va., at which he was present in the capacity of delegate from the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association, received a most cordial welcome by the Association, and reports that there is becoming evident, each year, a more and more kindly feeling, on the part of wholesalers, towards the interests and good-will of retail druggists.

——The McKinley medals have been finished at the Mint. They are of copper and bronze. They bear on the face a fine likeness of the President, and on the reverse "William McKinley" and the date of his inauguration. The likeness was made from a photograph taken by F. Gutekunst, a graduate of the class of '53,

of the P.C.P., of this city. During the Presidential campaign Mr. Gutekunst sent a photographer to Mr. McKinley's home at Canton, where, one day so warm that two friends stood beside the nominee fanning him while the camera was focussed upon him, an excellent likeness was secured. The photograph so greatly pleased Major McKinley that he selected it for the medal, and sent Mr. Gutekunst instructions to have it given to the engraver of the Mint in Philadelphia, for use in making the die. Of all the photographs submitted to the President, this one was his preference as the best likeness of him ever taken, all of which speaks volumes for the ability and enterprise of our fellow-alumnus in his special line of work.

——Dr. Leslie W. Schwab, '89, has been doing creditable work since leaving his *Alma Mater*. Shortly after graduating from the P.C.P., he opened a store in one of the best residential neighborhoods in Chicago (Forty-first and Grand Boulevard). Here he built up an exceptionally good trade, devoting himself almost entirely to prescription work. His store was small, but as he made most of his preparations, and dispensed only the very best products upon the market, he established the confidence and esteem of the neighborhood. About the time of the World's Fair he decided to study medicine. He attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons (now a part of the Illinois State University), and graduated in the spring of 1896. He sold his drug store, and gave his undivided attention to the practice of medicine. He now has a good practice and is doing good work. Last winter he was elected Demonstrator in Surgery at his medical *Alma Mater*, and this year continues the work to the satisfaction of every one. During the session of the American Medical Association, Prof. Quine (Chicago's best-known physician) left several patients in his charge. It is needless to say that Dr. Schwab attended to them well. Dr. Schwab attributes his quick success to his pharmaceutical education and experience, and feels that it would be a great benefit if medical students had, in the course of their studies, a better preparation in the study of drugs and chemicals, and a little more practical pharmacy in their work than they have.

——The papers on "North American Coniferæ," by Professors E. S. Bastin and Henry Trimble, which were printed in the *American Journal of Pharmacy* between January, 1896, and July, 1897, have been reprinted, with a preface by Professor Trimble, and form a pamphlet of 124 pages, illustrated by fifty-eight figures and two plates. In the introduction, the general characters, classification, distribution, chemical composition and economics of the groups are treated, after which follow detailed accounts of twenty-eight species in the genera Pinus, Picea, Abies and Tsuga. The plates represent fruiting branches of Pinus strobus (White Pine) and Tsuga Canadensis (Hemlock). The figures illustrate the microscopical structure of leaves and stems and are of great interest. This part of the work was performed by the late Professor Bastin. The close studies which Professor Trimble has given upon the true nature of tannins, in connection with the microscopical researches of Professor Bastin, give authority to their views upon the coniferous plants described.

Class News.

——A new glucoside—Lubertin ; it's sweet.

——Davis tells us they make phosphorus over in Camden. Is that all?

——Dr. Morison's q—u—i—z makes Fleming's whiskers b—i—z—z!

——Ball holds first mortgage on the B. & B. lunch café around the corner.

——We would be pleased to have the young ladies of the class join the Beta Phi.

——Sleeping hours of A. B. Flemming, P.D. (nit), Thursday, 4 to 5 P.M. ; Friday, the same hours.

——Hoagland says he saw a snake with feathers under the microscope. Some one said he was in Camden the night before.

——Davis, he with the drooping mustache, has been instructed to see that the young ladies get into the lecture-room on time.

——The P.C.P. Football Team played the Penn Dentals on December 11, 1897.

——C. A. Norris, a member of last year's class, is studying medicine at the Hahnemann. Fishburn is going to supply him with the "sugar" when he goes into practice, and Norris will furnish his own "sand."

——Professor Sadtler failed to connect with his trolley car on a recent Friday, and Professor Moerk told us what he knew about chemistry. We will tell him what we *don't* know about that subject next spring.

——An enjoyable social function came off on Tuesday evening, November 23, 1897. The Y. P. S. C. E. of the Methodist Church at Broad and Arch Streets, this city, gave there a reception to the students of the P.C.P., from 8 to 11 P.M. Two hundred students of the three classes met at the College at 7.30 P.M., and, headed by the third-year men, marched in a body via Chestnut Street to the church, yelling for the blue and the white. On arriving at the church many were dismayed to find themselves so hoarse that they could only talk with the numerous young ladies in whispers. But they soon got over it. What the young ladies took for bashfulness at first was soon diagnosed as something entirely different. But, jesting aside, Dr. Ramsay, pastor of the church, cordially welcomed the students, and Professor Lowe replied for the school. Mr. Beach, secretary of the Intercollegiate Y. M. C. A., gave a short talk, after which Miss Holbrook recited several pleasing recitations. The reception then changed to a purely social character, and there were very few "wall flowers" in evidence. Dean Remington arrived at 9 P.M., and was greeted by a demonstration, to which he humorously replied. Refreshments were served, and the reception became a pleasant reminiscence.

SECOND YEAR CLASS NOTES.

——Our football team will be one of the "big four" next year.

——The boys have about recovered from the shock of the quiz examination. The average was very good. Bahl says he made 150.

——The Beta Phi will hold their meetings the third Wednesday of the month, in Alumni Hall, at 8 P.M. It is the intention of the committee to make the meetings as interesting as possible.

——The following members of the Second Year Class have organized a quartette: Krehl, first bass; Chamberlain, second bass; Grady, first tenor; Hartman, second tenor; Falstenhamer, accompanist.

——Two of our young men took a trip to Norristown a short time ago to see their lady-loves. So absorbed were they in their pleasure that the cruel train went away and left them. There is quite a discussion going on now as to the number of railroad ties between Philadelphia and Norristown.

——On Saturday, November 13, 1897, there was held at the Baptist Church, corner Broad and Brown Streets, an intercollegiate Y. M. C. A. meeting, at which all of the professional colleges of this city were represented by the officers of the societies from each college. The representatives of P.C.P. were Benj. Krehl, '99; Chas. Falstenhamer, '99; Wm. Morris, 1900. Mr. Krehl gave a very able toast in behalf of the good old P.C.P.

ZETA PHI NEWS.

——Rumors are floating around that a College Orchestra may be started. By all means let us have one. "Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast," and possibly if our boys get to tooting well and long, they won't need any tutors.

——One of the pleasantest features of the year with the Class of '98 was their recent trip down to Millville, N. J., as the guests of Whitall, Tatum & Co., the well-known glass firm, to inspect the workings of the latter's glass plant. Special cars were provided on Wednesday, November 24, 1897—the day before Thanksgiving—and the train left at 9 A.M. with a crowd of 125 students, all full of fun, frolic and college yells—and nothing stronger. Lunch was had at the Jersey end of the trip, and then inspection was had of the glass plant, and the methods of glass-working. The extent of the industry was a revelation, and to say that the trip was most thoroughly appreciated would be a trite statement. Hats off to the firm of W., T. & Co., for their more than generous treatment of us! An hour's observation in their works is worth more to a student than a day's study of books upon the art of glass-making.

Items.

——At the November meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, two Edward C. Jones free scholarships were awarded—one in the Microscopical Laboratory, and one in the Pharmaceutical Laboratory. Thus are the good works of one of the hardest workers for the old P.C.P. continued, and if the late Edward C. Jones could but know it, nothing would gratify him more than the fact that his name was being perpetuated in the institution he loved so well.

——On November 2, 1897, the Board of Trustees of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy had read before it a letter from a Committee of French pharmacists, inviting subscriptions to the proposed monument to Pelletier and Caventou, asking that the movement be brought to the notice of American pharmacists, and that subscriptions be received. The matter was placed in the hands of Prof. Henry Trimble. An appeal was sent out with the result that 1,000 francs have been raised.

——The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain has now in operation the Burroughs Scholarship, instituted as a memorial to the late Silas M. Burroughs, '77, of the firm of Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., of London. This scholarship is offered annually to pharmaceutical chemists of Great Britain, who are desirous of obtaining advanced instruction in chemistry and pharmacy, with a view to conducting original investigations in these subjects. The scholar receives the sum of £26, and is provided, free of cost, with a working bench, apparatus and materials in the Research Laboratory. He is required to work under the supervision of the Professor of Chemistry, and to observe the rules and regulations of the laboratory. The nomination of the scholar is made by the School Committee after ascertaining the candidate's fitness by means of an examination in chemistry and pharmacy, or in such other manner as the committee may think fit. The nomination of the committee is submitted for the approval of the Council, which elects the scholar. Applications for the scholarship are made to the Registrar at 17 Bloomsbury Square, London.

——A respected retail druggist, who is not now in the business, but who retains his interest in all questions that affect retail druggists, writes us upon the subject of an unfair test of the character of pills. He says: "Medical men and pharmacists have been much amused by the distribution of small blocks of wood in which are imbedded certain coated oval-shaped and other pills. This is intended to demonstrate an extreme hardness and intractability of all coated mass pills, and to institute an unfavorable comparison of these with those of a well-known firm of manufacturers who claim, with great vehemence, a special condition of 'friability,' and a superior character for their product. The illustration has been very ingeniously utilized as a form of advertisement, and, to the unreflecting, might prove very misleading and deceptive in conclusion. It is this fact which imparts a serious consideration to that which otherwise is only amusing.

"Properly understood, however, the pills in the wooden block are the result of a somewhat clever and artful trick, and simply demonstrate a law in natural philosophy or physics in the principles of momentum and velocity. It is a well-known fact that a candle of soft tallow may be driven through a plank when discharged from the barrel of a gun; indeed, our whole system of naval gunnery has been modified from velocity to force and weight in momentum. A very curious and interesting illustration of the power of sudden velocity has been recently given in some experiments conducted at the Royal Arsenal, England. A target plate of cast iron, one inch thick, placed at an angle of 45° in order to divert projectiles of various compositions, was actually penetrated by a *plug of dry clay*. The instance of the pills in the board only serves to demonstrate, as we have said, a certain law in physics—a receptacle, a block, a hammer and a sharp, sudden blow—and should have no more influence in misleading the judgment than the arts of the necromancer in deceiving the understanding. To imbed pills in a pine board, and ingest them in the warm, solvent fluids of the human stomach, are conditions so widely different in effect, that one has only to reflect for a moment to detect the fallacy of such a test of comparison."

Have You Stocked Mulford's Antitoxin?

When a physician sends for

Mulford's Concentrated Diphtheria Antitoxin

he wants it immediately. The delay of a few hours may mean a patient's death; a day's delay is always out of the question.

Physicians do not patronize druggists they cannot rely upon to fill their emergency calls. It is to your interest to have Mulford's Antitoxin constantly on hand, for it is now more largely used and produces better results than any other domestic or imported Antitoxin Serum.

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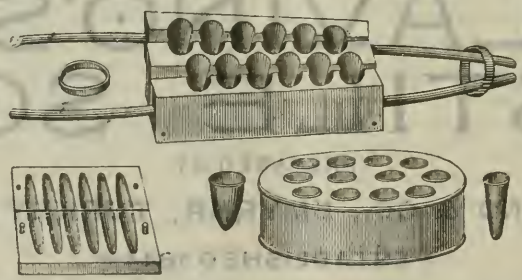

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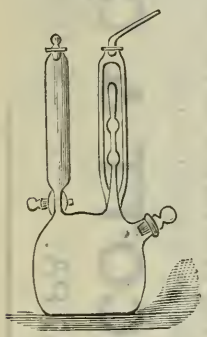

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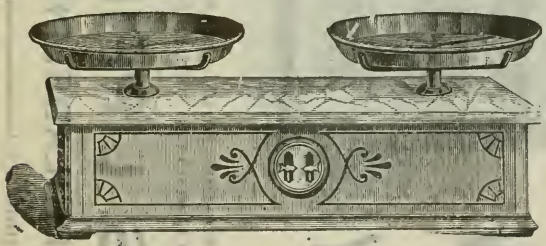

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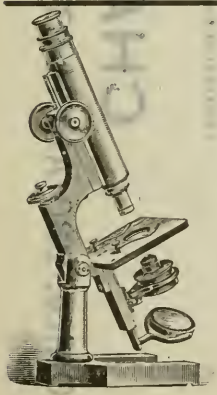

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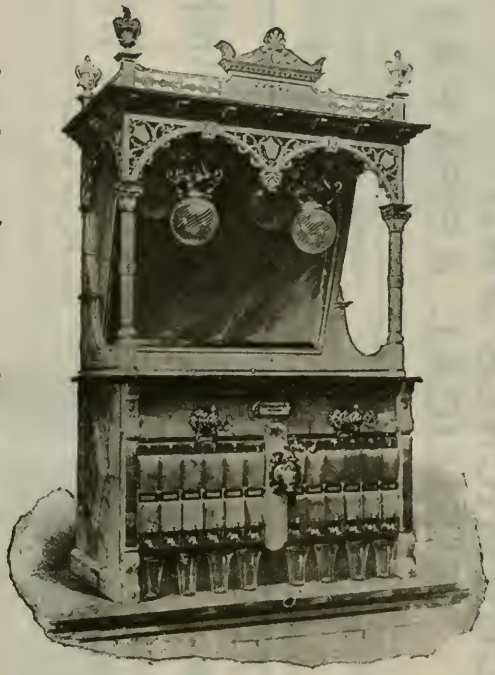

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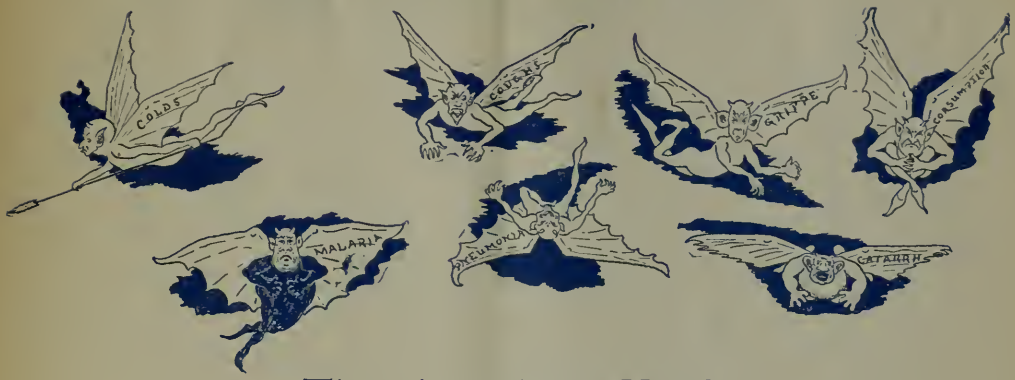

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